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### TIME-TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	7.00	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.55	5.45	7.30
Tai Po	7.10	9.46	11.04	12.34	1.46	5.05	5.55	7.40
Tai Po Market	7.21	9.53	11.18	12.48	1.57	5.16	6.06	7.51
Fanning	7.33	10.05	11.18	12.58	2.07	5.28	6.18	8.03
Shenzhen	7.38	10.09	11.23	13.02	2.13	5.34	6.24	8.09
Shenzhen	7.42	10.13	11.27	13.06	2.17	5.38	6.28	8.13

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shenzhen	7.51	10.24	11.36	13.15	2.26	5.47	6.37	8.22
Shenzhen	7.58	10.31	11.43	13.22	2.33	5.54	6.44	8.29
Tai Po	8.09	10.42	11.54	13.34	2.44	6.05	6.55	8.40
Tai Po Market	8.21	10.53	12.07	13.45	2.56	6.16	7.06	8.51
Fanning	8.33	11.05	12.18	13.58	3.07	6.28	7.18	9.03
Shatin	8.45	11.17	12.30	14.08	3.19	6.40	7.30	9.15
Yau Ma Tei	8.57	11.29	12.42	14.20	3.31	6.52	7.42	9.27
Kowloon	9.11	11.43	12.58	14.34	3.45	7.06	7.56	9.41

#### SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	7.00	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.55	5.45	7.30
Tai Po	7.10	9.46	11.04	12.34	1.46	5.05	5.55	7.40
Tai Po Market	7.21	9.53	11.18	12.48	1.57	5.16	6.06	7.51
Fanning	7.33	10.05	11.18	12.58	2.07	5.28	6.18	8.03
Shenzhen	7.38	10.09	11.23	13.02	2.13	5.34	6.24	8.09
Shenzhen	7.42	10.13	11.27	13.06	2.17	5.38	6.28	8.13

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shenzhen	8.12	10.39	11.40	13.00	2.30	5.51	6.41	8.26
Shenzhen	8.19	10.45	11.47	13.07	2.37	5.58	6.48	8.33
Tai Po	8.29	10.59	11.51	13.17	2.47	6.08	6.58	8.43
Tai Po Market	8.39	11.09	12.02	13.27	2.57	6.18	7.08	8.53
Fanning	8.51	11.17	12.31	13.39	3.09	6.30	7.20	9.05
Shatin	9.03	11.29	12.43	13.50	3.21	6.42	7.32	9.17
Yau Ma Tei	9.17	11.43	13.00	14.08	3.35	6.56	7.46	9.31
Kowloon	9.31	11.57	13.14	14.24	3.49	7.10	8.00	9.45

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	7.45	11.30	12.20	13.50	2.50	6.11	7.01	8.86
Shatin	7.50	11.35	12.25	14.00	2.55	6.16	7.06	8.91

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	7.45	11.30	12.20	13.50	2.50	6.11	7.01	8.86
Shatin	7.50	11.35	12.25	14.00	2.55	6.16	7.06	8.91

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## HOME PAPERS AND THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

"BEWILDERING AND EXASPERATING" ATTITUDE OF  
THE PUBLIC.

LABOUR JOURNALS MAKING GREAT CAPITAL OUT  
OF FACTORY CONDITIONS.

We have seen from the cables, and from short extracts published from the London Press, that the people at Home are concentrating a good deal of attention upon affairs in China. The batch of papers received yesterday, however, show that the interest is even more widespread than we had imagined. Columns daily are being devoted to the crisis in the Far East. The more responsible journals are dealing with the subject in a serious and well-informed manner. But the organs of the Labour Party are obviously actuated by one idea only—to make capital out of the so-called intolerable factory conditions in Shanghai and elsewhere. Apparently they are ignorant of the true facts of the situation and do not seem to realise the very grave injury they are doing to British interests.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Each day now brings its tale of further menacing developments of the anti-foreign fury in China. Yesterday brought the news of Chinese sailors at Hongkong ceasing work in sympathy with the strikers in Shanghai and elsewhere. The owners of the vessel affected have cancelled all further sailings between that port and Canton. The strike is said to be extending to all British-owned coasting steamers, and a vital system of communication is thus threatened. More serious still was the news which we published yesterday of a sudden and violent outbreak of anti-foreign violence at Chungking, where British subjects were stoned in the streets, and the British Consul, driven from his official residence, had to take refuge in a temple.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

We are unable to regard with as much satisfaction as Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. MacDonald the principle that there must be co-operation among all the Powers in taking any general measures of protection; for we are not unaware of the difficulties which stand in the way of such co-operation, and it still appears to us that in a situation full of the most terrible possibilities an agreement between this country and Japan would offer the easiest and swiftest means of bringing adequate strength to the task of preventing massacre and pillage in the foreign settlements.

DELUSIONS OF THE LABOUR  
PARTY.

It was unfortunate that a serious discussion of these momentous questions should be opened by a speech such as that of Mr. Trevelyan, who shares the absurd delusions entertained by many of his party as to the origin of the troubles in China. For him and them it is a question of working conditions in the Chinese factories; and it hardly need be added that those in British ownership are credited with being in this respect as bad as, if not worse than, any others. It is not the first time that pathetic ignorance of ascertainable facts has been disclosed by leading members of the Labour party, and Mr. Trevelyan ought to have known, in the first place, that in Shanghai and elsewhere British factories set the highest standard in the matter of working conditions, and in the second place that the employment of child labour, upon which he dwelt with so much bitterness, is not desired by British employers in China, but is a concession to the demands of the parents. The truth about these matters has quite recently been set forth very fully by those whose authority would be challenged by no one who was not determined to torture this question into the shape of a grievance against Capitalist industrialism. The strike at certain Japanese mills in Shanghai, out of which the first rioting arose, is an insignificant side-issue. The anti-foreign ferment which has now taken so perilous a form has no connection with it; it has been growing steadily for the past two or three years, and is simply a manifestation of the general Asiatic revolt against Western influence and tutelage. To come to terms with that sentiment in China; to demonstrate the existence of common interests, and the fact that East and West are necessary one to the other—these must be the ultimate objects of European policy. Its task is merely made more difficult by those among us who play into the hands of the Communist plotters now fanning the flames of hatred in China.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE.

In the House of Commons debate on the troubles in China Mr. Lloyd George and several other speakers agreed that the external Powers had taken 49 Chinese Cities, and given the Chinese no share in the Government of those cities.

Fortunately Sir John Jordan was able to correct this extraordinary impression of the position held by foreigners in this part of the world.

Writing the next day to the Times he said:

"This statement is strangely inaccurate, and so far as I know, there is no city in China to which it is applicable. The right of residence at five ports on the coast of China was acquired by the Nanking Treaty of 1842. By subsequent treaties with Great Britain and other Powers, the original number of Treaty Ports has been largely increased, and in recent years China has on her own initiative declared a number of ports and inland marts open to foreign trade. At two of the original ports, Shanghai and Amoy, there are international settlements set apart for the use of foreigners, but the authorities of these settlements exercise no control of any kind over the cities of Shanghai and Amoy. At Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Kiukiang, and Chinkiang there are concessions similarly set apart for foreign residence. These concessions are administered by the authorities of the Powers to whom they are leased, but these authorities have nothing whatever to do with the government of the cities of Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, &c. These concessions are of moderate dimensions, and most of them are exclusively occupied by foreigners. At Canton the British concession comprises 44 acres of land; the area of the Hankow one is 140 acres, and some of the others are much smaller. At other ports and marts foreigners either live scattered amongst the native population or on areas administered under regulations promulgated by the Chinese Government."

So far from foreigners having taken over the government of Chinese cities, even their right of residence in cities adjacent to foreign settlements or concessions has always been contested by the Chinese Government, and has in practice in most cases been denied to them.—Yours faithfully,  
J. N. JORDAN.

CHILD LABOUR.

The Times, we are also glad to notice was able to correct a mistaken idea regarding child labour in foreign factories in Shanghai.

"As for the child labour question," it says on the authority of its Shanghai correspondent, the only way in which it is involved is exactly the reverse of what is supposed abroad. The offence of the foreigners is not that they employ children but that they propose to employ them no longer. The agitators persuaded parents that the employers were plotting to turn out the children, sweat the parents, and save on wages. Of course, directly workers were called out on strike there was abundant inflammable material ready for a riot, but it can be asserted that without political machination there would have been no strike.

THE NEW STATESMAN.

Mr. G. W. Shipway writing to the New Statesman says:

"Sir,—To anybody who has lived in China, the attitude of the British public is bewildering and exasperating. While it is gratifying to find so much genuine sympathy and desire to be helpful, the ignorance of the actual conditions is appalling."

As to extra-territoriality, we can help the Chinese people most by insisting that it would be ridiculous to talk about surrendering this until justice and tyranny are not so universal. English newspapers have ceased to publish the ordinary everyday news from China—the dismal record of brutal misgovernment and interference with liberty has ceased to be "news."

I believe you are wrong in blaming the Powers for not constituting the Commission to inquire into the abolition of extra-territoriality. I have not the data to which I refer, but I believe this was postponed at the request of the Government in Peking. When living in the interior of China, the difference in status between myself and my Chinese neighbours was very galling. The danger from bullets flying around was of course shared equally; but when my neighbours were ruthlessly seized and led away to carry baggage for the troops, or had their belongings looted by the riff-raff, I was afforded favourable treatment. But it would be a very absurd "reform" to make foreigners also subject to the same injustices and irregularities. What is wanted is to insist that the status of the Chinese populace be raised, until the disadvantages of extra-territoriality so outweigh its advantages that it will cease to be a matter of course.

## THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The "WEEKLY PRESS," published to-day, contains full reports of

THE PO HING FONG DISASTER  
and other damage caused by the floods.

THE JUNE SETTLEMENT.

Proceedings in the Legislative Council including H.E. The Governor's Speech on the need of placing Stock Exchange business on a sounder footing.

THE HONGKONG STRIKE.

Latest Developments and Public's Attitude towards Returning Strikers.

ATTACK ON MISSIONARIES AT  
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Personal narrative of one of the Victims.

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U.S.A. DISPLEASURES KUOMINTANG

CRITICISM OF AMERICAN  
DIPLOMACY.

"MOST STUPID IN THE WORLD."

Mr. Hsu Chien, Minister of Education of the Kuomintang Government at Canton, has, according to the *Asiatic News Agency*, published a statement in the vernacular press severely criticising American diplomacy *vis-a-vis* China.

"British diplomats are renowned the world-wide for their cunningness and shrewdness; but American diplomats are probably the most stupid in the world. American diplomats would not bring pressure to bear on China directly; but they invariably assisted their British brethren to oppress the Chinese. Consequently, this is considered to be the special feature of American diplomacy in the Far East. During the regime of Mr. John Hay, the United States advocated 'open door' and 'equal opportunity' policies in China; but in recent years American diplomats assisted China to oppose Japan in the Far East. This action on the part of American diplomats does not imply any special loving for China because simultaneously they co-operated with Great Britain in oppressing the Chinese. Notwithstanding the fact that America advocates 'open door' and 'equal opportunity' policies in China, in the United States the doors are absolutely closed to the Chinese, and even Chinese students are meeting certain restrictions. During the Boxer troubles in 1900, Hay's doctrine practically saved China from destruction by the Powers so that in connection with the present day events in China, the Chinese people are eagerly waiting an announcement from Washington that the United States favour the revision of the unequal treaties with China. Then we will regard America as a true and sincere friend in the midst of our hard struggle for national liberation."

In conclusion, Mr. Hsu Chien expressed his deep dissatisfaction over the utterances of the new American Minister, Mr. MacMurray, adding that there is no lack of indignation that "the Washington Government has joined the camp of our enemies."

THE TUPAN OF HUPEI.

Washing despatches, says the *Asiatic News Service* again, indicate that General Hsiao Yao Nan, Tupan of Hupeh, for political reasons, has issued orders prohibiting the eight special delegates of the Peking Students Association to speak at Wuchang and he threatens to deport them unless they leave Hupeh as soon as possible. General Hsiao claims that the activities of these young men will lead to disturbances, and possibly fresh disputes with the foreigners in the Wu-Han cities. Hence, General Hsiao is now denounced as a traitor to his own province.

INVALID WIFE.

ORDER AGAINST EX-HONGKONG  
RESIDENT.

An application for a separation order against her husband, Edmund Henry Mac, charge-man of letters, Devonport Dockyard, and formerly of Hongkong, was made at Falmouth Police Court last month by Sara Annie Mac, Carlton Terrace, Western Mill, Devonport, on the ground of desertion.

Defendant strongly denied desertion. Applicant stated that since returning from Hongkong in 1918 she had been an invalid and that seemed to annoy her husband and on May 18th he had told her to clear out.

The bench made an order for 30s. a week and £2.10 costs.

members of the Communist Party. Surely, my critics in the Labour Party cannot ask for any better confirmation of my speech than this article written by one of their own leaders."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)



## PUBLIC MEETING WELCOMED.

## PROMINENT MERCHANTS ON NEED OF REGISTRATION.

## QUESTION OF SAFEGUARDING THE FUTURE.

In all circles in the Colony the public meeting called by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak for Monday evening is welcomed. There is a general impression that a great deal of practical good will be accomplished if the Community will "get together" and consider not only the problems of the present strike but also the means that are possible for safeguarding business interests against wanton attack, in future.

There is another point which the *Daily Press* suggests might be considered. That is the dispatch of a cable from the whole of the Hongkong Community, complaining strongly of the way in which the troubles in China are being misrepresented in many of the Labour papers at Home, and pointing out that such propaganda, based upon ignorance or the distortion of facts, is encouraging the Chinese to continue their present course and by so doing is placing the lives of British subjects in isolated districts in jeopardy. The Labour people are making great capital out of the Chinese crisis which they represent as being entirely due to the "intolerable" conditions under which the Chinese are forced to work by Europeans. The statements regarding wages and the long working hours which are continually made are calculated to secure the sympathy of many well meaning people who do not understand the conditions of life in the Far East. Nothing comes from the other side and in the circumstances such a cable would probably strengthen very considerably the hands of the Home Government in dealing with the situation.

[The City Hall has been engaged for the meeting, but arrangements have been made to transfer to the Theatre Royal if required. If there is any public spirit in the Colony the attendance should fill the Theatre to overflowing.]

Yesterday the *Daily Press* obtained the views of Mr. T. G. Weall, the manager of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., and of Mr. D. H. Cameron the General Manager in Hongkong of the Standard Oil Company, on the position generally. Their statements are given below and will be read with interest:—

## SAFEGUARDING THE FUTURE

Mr. T. G. Weall, Manager of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., stated:—

"At Monday's meeting, I understand, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak will deliver an opening speech, in which he will outline the steps to be taken in order to safeguard the Colony against strikes in the future. I will advocate that no salaries shall be paid for the month of June and that no strike pay shall be countenanced under any circumstances."

"My own view is that for a long time there will be less incentive to build or to develop land. In consequence, there will be less employment."

"I think that quite a number of people here are agreed that both the Government and private individuals have, in the past, been undertaking more work than has been justified—that is to say that the work on hand employs more labour than the Colony can accommodate. The natural result has been high wages, high cost of living and fictitious rents—in fact the cost of everything in Hongkong is more than it is in Canton, especially coals hire and house rent for natives."

## SMALL LABOUR DEMAND.

"When all the present trouble is settled, there will be less demand for labour, plenty of accommodation and rents will drop, thus tending to lower the whole cost of living."

"Bearing in view the foregoing factors, I consider that some reduction in wages should be made when re-engaging old servants, who have left their employers in the lurch during the recent strike."

## REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

"I am fully in favour of the registration of servants. It should be made compulsory on the part of the employer. All servants should be registered at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs; on payment of a small fee they would be furnished with a registration card, containing each person's photograph and a complete record of service."

## THE MAIN ISSUE.

"One of the main points, which must be impressed upon those who attend the meeting on Monday, is the absolute necessity of everyone acting together—not only with regard to the question of pay but also in the matter of servants who have returned. At present, there is a regular scramble to get them. I know of a man being paid \$35 per month and on Dr. Tso's list there are names of people willing to pay as high as \$45 for the services of an amah. An appeal to the public, at Monday's meeting, should have the desired effect. The public have put up with the inconvenience of the strike for a month, and I feel sure they will agree to hold out longer if the matter is put to them in the right light."

"Public utility companies have already blazed the trail and the Water Company, for which my firm are agents, is no exception."

"The crews of the Company's 10 boats recently returned and applied to be re-instated. I took the coxswains out onto the veranda, pointed to the deserted harbour and told them that no more than three crews could be given employment until the seamen returned to work. The crews were engaged on the minimum scale of wages, settled after the strike of 1922. There was great competition as to who should form the three crews required. I allowed the men to arrange the matter among themselves. The question of June pay or strike pay was never raised. The men were only too pleased at the prospect of obtaining employment and never mooted the question of June wages."

"I take it that the re-employment of office employees will depend on the employers, who should encounter little difficulty in re-engaging the men on their (the employers) own terms."

## QUESTION OF GUILDS.

"With regard to the guilds, I consider that Labour has every right to have a guild provided its officials do not concern themselves with politics. It is probably of general benefit to have a recognized guild, with which one can negotiate in the case of a wage dispute."

"The registration of all labour is to be recommended, if such a plan is feasible without disorganization."

"A point that should be made is that the guilds should be given to understand, if possible, that registration serves as much for the protection of bona fide employees as it does for that of employers."

"Registration would keep out the wasters. When this object is attained an important step forward will have been made."

## AN AMERICAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. D. H. Cameron, General Manager in Hongkong of the Standard Oil Company of New York, considered that the movement to convene a meeting on Monday, was an excellent one even if it resulted in nothing beyond a general agreement with regard to the re-employment of those who had ceased work during the strike.

"As regards the future," he said, "I feel sure all American and European residents would welcome some form of registration for Chinese labour. Unless it is run under Government auspices, however, it will be worse than useless."

"Government machinery should find little difficulty in organizing a scheme of registration. The Standard Oil Company employs a considerable number of men in different parts of the world and the record of each is tabulated and available when required by any of our branches."

## THE HIDDEN HAND.

"With regard to the present trouble in Hongkong labour circles, I imagine that a solution will result from the public meeting on Monday, provided the Colony's leaders impress upon those present the need for a firm stand now, in order to prevent strikes in the future."

"The more serious aspect, to my mind, is that Labour had no grievance of any sort and in most cases very few employees struck of their own volition."

"I have heard it said that the Government has not been firm enough. My own opinion is that the Hongkong authorities have achieved wonders with the minimum of compulsion. I have only just learned that the border at Loma has been guarded by two policemen until Thursday night, when two platoons of Indian infantry were requisitioned as a precautionary measure. Most people were under the impression that troops had been there since June 21st."

"Those who trace the trouble to weakness shown by the Powers during the disturbances in Peking, in the spring of 1923, have probably found the key to the puzzle. The local strike was not of local birth. When the interested Powers agree upon plans whereby China can be given a stable Government, then—and then only—will the outposts of China and the Chinese Colony of Hongkong be free from agitators paid to disorganize trade."

"I have absolute faith that both the American and British Governments have plans in the making, which are long to restore order out of chaos. It must always be borne in mind that, for the moment, all Governments are anxious to placate Labour, and watchful waiting is often mistaken for weakness. At the moment, the outlook is far from bright, but I am confident that Hongkong will weather the storm and that business in the Far East will be booming before many months are past."

## THE LOCAL STRIKE.

## STEADY FLOW OF RETURNING ABSENTEES.

More strikers returned to ask for re-employment yesterday, and many were granted their request at a reduced wage. So many ex-employees in various branches of industry, indeed, have resumed their duties that the services of many voluntary workers are at last being dispensed with, much to the latter's content, and the daily life of the community is gradually approaching the normal. Yesterday's details are as under:—

## SHIPPING.

At 9 a.m. yesterday there were 92 vessels in the Harbour, of which 51 were British, against a total of 100 (31 British) for the previous day. Only three arrivals were registered and 11 departures for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, compared with 14 arrivals and nine departures for the previous 24 hours. The three arrivals were the s.s. *Manhua* from Yokohama and Shanghai; the s.s. *Dux* from Bangkok and Tientsin; and the s.s. *Macassar Maru* from Kobe and Karaka. Both the *Manhua* and *Macassar Maru* brought the mails. The vessels that cleared were the s.s. *Tonkin* for Haiphong; s.s. *Delia* for Singapore; s.s. *Aki Maru* for Manila; s.s. *Hydrangea* for Swatow; s.s. *Tak Hing* for Au Tau; s.s. *Toba Maru* for Shanghai; s.s. *Knut Jarl* for Borneo; s.s. *Taiqua Maru* for Swatow; s.s. *Amakura Maru* for Hoibow; and the s.s. *Lahore* for Singapore.

The *Empress of Russia*, whose clearance was delayed on Thursday, left yesterday afternoon, manned by her original Japanese crew.

The *Macedonia*, also sailed yesterday for the North.

The *Manhua*, which sails for Home today, will take mails for Europe via Marseilles (due Marseilles, August 22nd).

## THE RIVER STEAMERS.

The service to and from Macao inaugurated on Thursday by the *Charles Harddown* and the *Paul Beau* is proving successful. The boats have been worked by Chinese crews.

It was stated on the *Praya* yesterday that the *Sai On* will also be engaged on the Macao run from today.

Over seventy per cent. of the motor-boats are now running in the Harbour and it is anticipated that the full normal service will be resumed by the weekend.

## CONDITIONS BECOMING NORMAL.

During the last few days, large numbers of Chinese have found permanent employment as seamen, dockmen, clerks, cooks and houseboys. Some of them were amongst those who left their employment during the early days of the strike, but the majority are new men. The "old hands" have in almost all cases been taken back on reduced wages.

The lower wages have generally been accepted with a docility that shows the strikers have been completely disillusioned regarding the value of strike agitation. About twenty men refused the new rate of wages imposed at the Naval dockyard but over 600 have accepted them.

With the return of the workers, the harbour has taken on again its old-time activity, and with the re-opening of the markets and re-commencement of building operations, the city is quickly returning to normal conditions. There was an all-day service of the trams yesterday and native shops were open up to a late hour.

## ANOTHER RAID ON IDLERS.

Another raid to round up idlers was carried out yesterday morning. The raid was conducted in the area which includes Sun, Moon, Star, and Winglung Streets, Wanchai.

A detachment of the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, under the command of Capt. Swinton, M.C., drew a cordon around the area, after which police officers under the supervision of Mr. P. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E. (Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. D. Burroughs (Deputy Superintendent of Police), and Mr. L. V. Booth (Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence) carried out a house-to-house search.

After a first combing out had been carried through, about sixty persons were finally taken into custody and marched to the Central Police Station handcuffed in pairs. The President of the Painters' Guild was one of the prisoners.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A number of postmen have returned to the G.P.O., and one of the Post Office launches is now running manned by a Chinese crew.

A number of fitters have returned to the Railway yard at Kowloon. They have been re-engaged, but with materially reduced wages.

When the *Charles Harddown* returned from her first trip to Macao on Thursday evening, she brought back a large number of Chinese passengers who had made their way down from Canton.

At the Central Police Station yesterday there was a lessened demand for labourers on the part of employers, this being attributed to the fact that regular workers are returning.

(Continued on next column).

## LOOTING IN CANTON.

## EUROPEANS LEAVE WUCHOW.

H.M.S. *Tung On* arrived from Canton yesterday with about 50 passengers, the majority of whom were from Wuchow.

A Chinese, who had been on shore leave while the vessel was in Canton, reported on his return that the city was in a very unsettled state and that there were several dead bodies to be seen on the streets. Gangs of looters were busy and sporadic firing was heard from many parts.

"Squeeze" money is being exacted from all persons who are going to ships in the river. The Cantonese are also endeavouring to prevent steamers loading vegetables from Canton to Macao, it being stated that if the produce gets through to Macao it is likely to be later transhipped to Hongkong.

One of the passengers from Wuchow stated that there had been no disturbances in that city but the scarcity of food owing to the boycott had necessitated the withdrawal of Europeans. Now only three Europeans remain in Wuchow. He further stated that after dark all the Europeans had been instructed to keep within the settlement.

## VICTIMS OF THE PO HING FONG DISASTER.

## FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The funeral of the wife of Mr. T. N. Chau (the local Chinese barrister and son of the late Mr. Chau Siu Ki) and of four other members of the family, takes place to-day (Saturday). The procession will leave the Tung Wah Hospital at about 11.15 a.m. and is timed to arrive at the University playground at 12 noon.

The funeral of the mother of the late Mr. Chau Siu Ki will take place on Monday, leaving the Tung Wah Hospital at 12 noon and arriving at the Tung Wah Cemetery at 1.15.

The funeral of Mr. Chau Siu Ki will take place on Thursday, also at noon.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FAR EAST.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—Your comment on my letter which you kindly published in your issue of July 23rd has made me realise that I have to some extent created a wrong impression of my views.

I have no doubt that quite a number of men could be found at home, gifted with such business capacity, imagination, and largeness of vision as to be able to weigh the merits of half a dozen points of view and decide correctly between them, who would also be capable of maintaining the dignity of the office of His Majesty's High Commissioner for the Far East.

My doubt is whether British interests in the Far East are magnificent enough for such an outlay and display.

May I be allowed to add that as the Prime Minister at home would be too busy a man to exercise direct control over the High Commissioner, a new Minister would have to be appointed who would be able to speak for British Far Eastern interests on terms of equality with existing Ministers. If the High Commissioner only maintained an "Agent in London," this Agent would be liable to be silenced in case of any conflict of opinion between the High Commissioner and the Home Departments which might come up for the Prime Minister's decision.—Yours faithfully,

DOUBTER.

The s.s. *Sai Fick* and the *Tak Hing* have gone to Shammei and will probably bring back some livestock and eggs. At present eggs are reaching the Colony from Macao and Taipei. The Dairy Farm has ample supplies of potatoes in stock.

More "special guards" for different localities in the Chinese residential centres have been raised.

The coxswains of the Harbour launch *Victoria* and of the H.D. 7, the marine superintendent's launch, have been taken back, but in each case on low grade pay. Yesterday half a dozen newly-passed-out coxswains and engineers drew the equipment of absent strikers at the Harbour Office.

Through the acquisition of a skeleton staff of Chinese boys the Café Wisman are now able to serve both hot and cold buffets to their customers. We were informed yesterday by the management that many more boys are yet required, but that the position has improved and everything is running very smoothly. Some of the lady voluntary helpers have now been able to leave.

The following boats are now running from Canton to Macao daily:—*Hang Cheung*, *Shing Cheong* and *Kwong Yung*. It is also stated that the *Fook On* will join this trip. From Macao to Hongkong daily are running the *Paul Beau*, *Charles Harddown*, *Sai Ning*, *Ko Chom*, and *Chuen Chow*. In addition to the *Sai On*, which is reported to be going on this run from today, it is further stated that the *On Lee* will also be put on the same route.

## BASEBALL FOR BOYS.

## BOY'S SIZE.

FIELDERS GLOVES ... \$3.75

BASEBALLS ... 1.75

BASEBALL BATS ... 2.50

BODY PROTECTORS... 7.50

CATCHERS MASKS ... 5.50

THE ABOVE ARE ALL

OF

SPALDING'S MANUFACTURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERY SPORT.

Are You Hot?

Then Buy A

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC FAN

and keep Cool.

WING ON CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

As we are unable to collect our accounts during these times, we should esteem it a favour if Customers would please send their Cheques, or call and pay at the Office.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1925.

[76]

POWELL

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SPECIAL

20% Discount Sale  
in all departments at our

Main Store

DES VŒUX ROAD.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO PEAK RESIDENTS.

ABRATED WATERS.

FROM the 27th JULY we shall be a section to deliver ABRATED WATERS from our Depot direct to PEAK RESIDENTS. The Temporary Depot in the PEAK HOTEL Premises will be CLOSED on that date.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 24th, 1925. [2429]

## SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Use of Manholes and Pits for the Reception of Nightsoil will be DISCONTINUED as from 1st AUGUST. For the information of Householders who are unable to secure the removal of Nightsoil, the Council for the Removal of Nightsoil, the Kowloon Conservancy Committee is appointed and Persons who desire to avail themselves of this Service are advised to make Early Application in Writing to the SECRETARY, SANITARY BOARD.

Extract from the "Conservancy" Contract—  
"The Contractor shall provide Cooles if called upon to do so by the Head of the Sanitary Department on application of any householder for the Removal of Nightsoil from all Factories, Workshops, Lodging Houses, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Hospitals, Clubs and Domestic Buildings."  
N.B.—The Contractor's rates, which vary slightly according to locality, will be quoted on application.

N. L. SMITH,  
Head of the Sanitary Department.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1925. [2428]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of \$3.00 per share has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th JUNE, 1925.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER, 1925, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1925. [2421]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "WEST OAJOOI" having arrived from the above-named ports, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extraordinary Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Office, Hongkong, before the Goods will be consigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 A.M. on 29th July 1925, by Messrs. ANDERSON & ASH, Marine Surveyors.

No responsibility is assumed for loss or damage to Cargo as result of conditions prevailing in Hongkong on account of the strike. Cargo undelivered after 31st July, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

AMERICAN FAB EAST LINE.

STROTHERS &amp; BARRY, Managing Operators.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1925. [2460]

## LABOUR OFFICE.

WITH reference to the Notice of June 22nd requesting all Persons wishing to offer their Services in the Public Interest to report to the Office of the Labour Controller, the Labour Office for others than Chinese will be CLOSED as from SATURDAY, JULY 25th. The Office of the Assistant Controller of Labour (Chinese) will remain OPEN until further Notice.

G. M. YOUNG,  
Controller of Labour.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1925. [2458]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

AS practically all the Chinese Employees have Absented themselves from Work and the Remainder of the Staff is required for the maintenance of the Electric Supply, the Company asks Consumers to Call at the HEAD OFFICE, E. & O. BUILDING (2nd Floor), and Pay their Accounts which are now ready.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1925. [2432]

## HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AT the Request of the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE and the HONGKONG SHARE-BROKERS' ASSOCIATION the Closing of the Register of Shares of this Company has been POSTPONED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE will be Payable on Dividend Warrants which will be issued on THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th, on which date the Company's Office, 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The Transfer-Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 30th JULY, to WEDNESDAY, the 12th AUGUST, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 17th, 1925. [2433]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG STRIKE.

## PUBLIC MEETING

will be held at the CITY HALL on MONDAY, JULY 27th, at 5.30.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will preside and will be supported by other UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Resolutions:

Resolutions affecting both local matters and the general crisis in China will be proposed from the Chair.

If any member of the Community wishes to have special resolutions considered, it is hoped that such resolutions will be handed to the CHAIRMAN, with the names of the proposer and seconder, before the meeting opens.

[2450]

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the Notice dated the 1st MAY, 1925, sent to Shareholders of the Company whereby a Final Call of \$5.00 per share was made payable on the 1st AUGUST, 1925, the General Managers have decided in view of the Present Condition of Affairs to extend the Time for Payment of this Call.

Notice is Accordingly Herby Given that the said Date for Payment of the said Final Call is Extended until the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1925, and that the Form of Bankers Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the Date named therein were the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1925.

For THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
Dated 23rd July, 1925. [2454]

## FOR SALE.

BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

"AS IS" AND "WHERE IS" THE U.S.S. "AJAX," EX COLLIER "SCINDIA."

FOR Full Particulars regarding Terms of Sale and Inspection of Vessel, apply to the SUPPLY OFFICER, U.S. NAVAL STATION, CAVITE, P.I.

Vessel Open for Inspection from JULY 15th, 1925, to AUGUST 1st, 1925, both Dates inclusive, between the Hours of 8.00 A.M. and 4.00 P.M. SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED. BIDS will be Publicly Opened at 2.0 P.M. AUGUST 14th, 1925.

Copies of Circular Proposals may be obtained at AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL. [2455]

## TO LET.

OFFICE in UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on 1st Floor.  
Apply—  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
2032

## TO LET.

COMMODOUS SHOP AND PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2389]

## EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

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General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest Allowed on all Deposits.

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33] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital..... \$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital..... 5,000,000

Reserve Fund..... 1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Chairman

Fung Ping Shan Ng Ching Lok Huiyin To

Li Koon Chun, Pong Wai Ting Kan Ying Po

P. K. Kwok Mok Ching Kong Chan Ching Wong Yau Tong Shik

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1925. [33]

## INTIMATION

## THE SPIRIT INCOMPARABLE.

True to the last echo of friendship, ready to guard and to give.

Fine as the health of the Highlands: strong and generous too.

For such is the worth of a Clansman, and—

## DEWAR'S.

## DEWAR'S

"White Label" and

"Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

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## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25th, 1925.

## FURTHER TRAVELS OF "LITTLE HSU."

It is now a couple of months since we first commented upon the European "mission" of General Hsu. We do not know who is financing it, but we have a shrewd suspicion that the Chinese merchants, as usual, have been compelled to foot the bill. The circumstances of this general's tour, however, are ludicrous in the extreme. Arrested and deported by the municipal authorities of Shanghai as an "undesirable," he left China as an unwanted exile; but in the interim between his departure and his arrival in Europe, the pendulum swung once more in the favour of his associates at home, with the result that "Little Hsu" landed in England with a semi-official status.

We cannot help being somewhat amused by the abysmal ignorance which many local worthies in England have betrayed concerning Chinese politics, in spite of the fact that this appalling ignorance is a serious matter when it reacts upon the situation out here. In London, the general occupied a pretentious suite of rooms in a prominent hotel, and was duly interviewed by representatives of the leading London "dailies." We are told, with fitting comments upon the influential position which the general occupies in the Chinese political firmament, that "Little Hsu" admired our London policemen, their tactfulness and efficiency seemed to him particularly striking. We are not told, however, that the prominence of these characteristics recalled to him pleasant memories of the

Shanghai police, of which body he had recently obtained such splendid first-hand knowledge. Curiously enough, he did not even trouble to mention the Shanghai police force—but the good general's official memory is notoriously short.

Still more attractive times were in store for him, however. A number of England's largest cities accorded him the honour of a civil welcome. In this respect, Sheffield surpassed itself. Accompanied by the Lord Mayor and other local notabilities, the gallant general paid a state visit to the steel works in the East End of that city, and no doubt as a consequence of his laudatory remarks during this tour, he earned the supreme honour of a civic dinner. At the conclusion of the banquet, there was a magnificent interchange of compliments. The Lord Mayor paid a touching tribute to the difficulty of the present period for China, and suitably referred to the hopes which local magnates cherished of extending British trade there. "Little Hsu," in response, assured the assembled gentlemen that Chinese esteem for Great Britain had never been so high as it was at that moment, and that he himself (and many others with him) desired nothing so much as an extension of British enterprise in the Far East. A fortnight later, of course, the Shanghai riots began.

This Sheffield episode was merely one of a series for from Sheffield, "Little Hsu" went to Birmingham, and was similarly feted. No wonder Mr. CHARLES A. STEIBEL, commenting upon this state of affairs in a prominent newspaper recently declared that this "appalling and dismaying ignorance of Chinese affairs does not augur well for the future."

England, however, was only one incident in this consummate adventurer's itinerary. From London he proceeded to earn fresh laurels upon the Continent. In Germany, where he made an extended stay, he said the flattering things about the Germans that he had previously employed in England. No doubt after his triumphal English tour, his powers of invention were running short, and we may imagine that his staff were becoming profoundly tired of so much fulsome adulation. Like Napoleon, however, "Little Hsu" could not be satisfied until he had embarked upon a Russian campaign which has at length brought him to Moscow. Here he will have a perfect opportunity of studying at first hand those forces which are responsible for the present disintegration of China. One wonders if a publicity agent accompanies the noble general in his peregrinations. If so, he will most assuredly suppress the reports of those noble flights of oratory in praise of the stability of the English political system, and the harmony which characterises the processes of industry in Great Britain. Both in Sheffield and Birmingham; the General's praise, of England practically centred round these two points; but if some prominent exponent of Bolshevism courteously reminds him of those utterances during the course of his Russian tour, no doubt "Little Hsu" in the customary manner, will be able to assure his auditors that the lying English capitalist press, as usual, set down his utterances wrongly; but in that case, we should suggest that the general does not return home via London, Sheffield and Birmingham or he may be somewhat disappointed with the chilliness of his reception.

These travels of "Little Hsu" and similar worthies (for he is not by any means the first, and unfortunately it is probable that he will not be the last) have, as we have indicated, their humorous side; but they are also the occasions of much misgiving to those whose occupations bring them into more personal contact with the Chinese problem. They are the immediate cause of the wildest rumours among the Chinese concerning the attitude of the Western Powers towards anti-foreign outrages. Moreover, the smug urbanity of the principal actors in these comedies towards the local magnates of our leading industrial

towns, together with the cheap and ignorant publicity accompanying their visits, does much to obscure the gravity of the situation in China, and lulls the worthy citizen of these provincial towns into a false security from which he is only awakened when he learns from his newspaper that more Europeans have been murdered or ill-treated in China. When an individual has been deported from an International Settlement as a dangerous and undesirable character, surely some official steps might be taken to discourage these well-meaning but unfortunate civic welcomes.

## A CHANCE OF COUNTER-PROPAGANDA.

As we write, we have before us a cartoon published in *The New Leader*, a weekly journal edited by Mr. H. N. BRILLIANT, in which is represented a small, emaciated Chinese boy padlocked to a machine in a cotton-spinning factory. A bloated European capitalist, stands by with a revolver in each hand threatening a Chinese workman grovelling on the floor. The caption to this picture is "The Child Slaves of Shanghai," and "Capital" is saying to the Chinese striker on the ground "Yes, Sir, I will defend this child's right to work, defend it even to the death—your death, that is."

We know little about *The New Leader*. It may be that its outrageous cartoon will have no effect on reasonable public opinion. But throughout the Labour Press the crisis in China is being represented as entirely the outcome of the "intolerable" conditions under which the Chinese have been forced to work in British owned mills, and statements are made regarding long hours and "miserable wages" that are most certainly calculated to arouse the sympathies of thousands of well-meaning people who do not understand the position and have no idea of the usual mode of life of the Chinese, rich or poor. There is the danger. A campaign such as this must almost inevitably hamper the British Government in taking firm measures to repress unjust and outrageous.

For example the *Lancashire Daily Post* says: "Generally speaking, conditions in the British mills have always been better than in Japanese and Chinese mills. But even in the British mills, which are by far the largest in type, there is no denying that they have been lamentable and probably have still a long way to go before they can be described as humanly decent."

The *Manchester Guardian*, a great daily with an immense prestige in Lancashire, remarks: "There are many persons who, shutting their eyes to the immense provocations that Europe has given for a century to native violence, think that all the disorders in China are to be attributed to Bolshevik agents. . . . When the Powers begin to co-operate with China instead of competing in exploiting her, they owe it to themselves as well as to her that they should make it easy for the Chinese Government to reform industrial conditions throughout China. The action of the Powers will be a test of their good faith, for they will show whether their desire to forward these reforms is stronger than the powerful interests that seek to keep them back." These extracts, from reputable papers, show how the whole position is woefully misunderstood and misrepresented.

But nothing comes from our side. Surely there is a duty here that British communities in the Far East ought to perform. We know the real cause of the unrest. Hongkong's experience can be cited as an example. Our workers did not stampede because they were dissatisfied with their terms of employment. Why should we not broadcast the facts and by so doing strengthen the hands of the Home Government.

The members of the Cabinet may know the true position. But of what use is that if there is a steadily growing body of opinion that we are "exploiting the natives."

We suggest, therefore, that a "crowded meeting" of Hongkong residents should on Monday evening cable to the newspapers at Home protesting strongly

against the suggestion that the unrest in China is due to labour conditions. We can quote our own experience and point out that misplaced sympathy of the Home public is encouraging the leaders of subversive movements, doing irreparable damage to British business and actually placing the lives of British subjects in isolated districts in jeopardy. The more publicity we can obtain for such a cable the better. We want something that will shake up our friends in Great Britain and make them think a little. What advantage is there in remaining idle and allowing judgment to be passed against us by default? We must bestir ourselves.

The rate of the dollar on demand yesterday was 2s. 1.15-16d.

Four more bodies were recovered from the ruins at Fo Hing Fong yesterday.

Private J. Kazavet of the Machine-Gun Company, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Lance-Corporal.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 24 hours ended on July 23rd, shows 1 Indian (imported) case of paratyphoid fever.

Among the passengers who will leave Hongkong to-day by the s.s. *Mantua* for Home are Mr. and Mrs. J. Hancock and Mrs. T. Whyte Smith.

Major J. Macready, D.S.O., D.A.A., Q.M.G., China Command, and Captain A. E. Watts, A.E.C., have both rejoined the local command, having returned from inspection duty in North China by the s.s. *Mantua* yesterday. Lieut. H. Wace, R.E., also returned from inspection duty in North China by the s.s. *Compiegne* on July 21st.

The Home and Europe mail via Siberia (London, July 3rd), arrived yesterday morning by the s.s. *Mantua*. It was landed during the morning and letters were ready for collection before noon. The total mail brought in was 264 bags, which included the Shanghai and Japan mail. Of the total, 8 bags were from the United Kingdom.

The Philippine Anti-Leprosy Society has been dissolved and its charter and funds will be turned over to the Cullion Advisory Board on September 15th, according to President Marina of the Bank of the Philippine Islands. The Board, which is composed of lepers and their physicians, will continue to receive donations and manage all the assets of the defunct society.

The following matches have been arranged in the Garrison Tennis League for next week:—Monday, 27th, "B" Co., East Surrey Regt. v. "D" Co., East Surrey Regt.; Tuesday, 28th, B.A.M.C. v. H.G. Wing, East Surrey Regt.; Wednesday, 29th, "B" Co., East Surrey Regt. v. R.E. "A"; Thursday, 30th, B.A.O.C. v. R.E. "B"; Friday, 31st, H.G. Wing, East Surrey Regt. v. "D" Co., East Surrey Regt. Play will commence each day at 4 p.m.

A whale fourteen metres long and seven metres across the biggest part of its body was taken ashore in the municipality of Alkyon, Cebu, by some fishermen on July 7th, according to a local paper. The mouth was more than two metres in circumference. The entire town of Alkyon went to the shore to view the whale, and the people declared that it was the biggest they had ever seen. When it was ripped open human bones and hair were found inside. Bullets were also found in the body.

## THE JUNE SETTLEMENT. CRISIS PASSED.

It was stated by a prominent broker yesterday that the crisis of the June Settlement had been passed. The position is still declared to be extraordinarily difficult, but the claims of most clients have been satisfied and it is suggested now that if only people will "play the game," the trouble will be surmounted. "Playing the game," in this instance means the recognition that times are not normal and the adoption of a reasonable give and take policy. If there is a tendency to issue write immediately commitments are not paid in full, affairs will quickly become more complicated and the resulting confusion will be to the greater disadvantage of everyone concerned.

There is no broker in Hongkong, it is said, who has not been heavily penalised in the course of the recent transactions.



## CABLES.

## EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

U.S. FLEET IN AUSTRALIA.  
ACCIDENT MARS PROCESSION.

MELBOURNE, July 24th.

The march past of the American naval men through enormous and enthusiastic crowds was held up by a distressing accident.

The verandah of a cinema theatre in Bourke Street, packed with spectators, collapsed. It was at first reported that fifteen people had been killed but it was ascertained later that there were no fatalities.

A hundred and thirty-one people were injured, some seriously.

## WELCOME PLEASES COOLIDGE.

SWANSCOTT, July 24th.

President Coolidge is most pleased with the heartiness of the reception accorded to the American fleet in Australia. He said that the welcome was most gratifying, and that he hoped that the visit of the Fleet in the far Pacific would assist in emphasising the cordial relations of the United States with the other nations of the world.

## A CORRECTION.

Reuter's Agency cabled last night the following correction:

London, July 24th.

Yesterday's cable headed "Sydney" and beginning: "A most imposing spectacle," should have been headed "Melbourne."

There are two divisions of the American fleet in Australia, the battleship *California*, flying the flag of Admiral Robinson, heading thirteen ships at Sydney, and Admiral Coot's squadron at Melbourne consisting of 4 battleships, 5 cruisers, and 28 destroyers.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## NAVAL BUILDING.

## PREMIER HECKLED BY LABOUR MEMBERS.

London, July 23rd.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, making his eagerly expected naval construction statement in the House of Commons, announced that two cruisers would be begun in October, two in February, and three yearly thereafter. The Government had also decided on the annual construction of nine destroyers and six submarines, together with certain ancillary vessels, re-signing with the financial year 1926-27, and continued during the "normal life" of the present Parliament.

Some of these cruisers would be ten thousand ton vessels and the remainder smaller and less expensive, of approximately eight thousand tons. The Admiralty would meet the additional expense of £257,170 from the savings on other hands. The Government would only ask Parliament to make additional provision this year in respect of the commencement of the new programme, if satisfied of the impossibility of making these savings, but did not propose to allow the increased expense to constitute an addition to the total navy estimates.

The Admiralty would do its utmost to diminish the extra cost of the new construction by substantial reduction in maintenance and other charges in the navy. Moreover, a committee of three unconnected with the Government would be appointed as soon as possible to examine maintenance cost and interior economy of the Navy, Army, and Air services.

There was lively questioning by Labour M.P.'s and others, Mr. Arthur Henderson intimating that the opposition would draw attention to the matter on Tuesday.

Mr. Purcell said he wondered when they would get a Government with the courage to put the Admiralty in its proper place.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether the programme was drawn up without reference to the ships building abroad.

Mr. Baldwin, replying, emphasised that this was entirely a replacement programme, and promised detailed explanations at the debate.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## HOME COAL CRISIS.

## MEN TO CEASE WORK.

London, July 23rd.

The Miners' Executive is instructing the miners to cease work on July 31st, except for a minimum number of safety men.

## REQUEST FOR CONFERENCE.

London, July 23rd.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the Miners' Executive and the Special Committee of the Trade Union Congress supporting the miners, a statement was issued urging the Government to convene an immediate and unconditional conference of miners and owners, announcing that a communication had been addressed to the Premier expressing their willingness to meet him.

## LATEST CABLES.

## MINERS' DECISION.

London, July 23rd.

The miners' executive have decided to meet Mr. Bridgeman to discuss the question of re-opening negotiations.

## IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

London, July 24th.

Important developments took place in the coal dispute to-day.

Representatives of the owners and miners separately met Mr. Bridgeman at the Ministry of Labour to discuss the obstacles to opening negotiations for a new agreement.

Simultaneously a special conference of representatives of all the Trade Unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress was held at Central Hall, Westminster, to discuss unemployment, also the mining and textile disputes. The miners' executive submitted a statement to the conference declaring that the miners desired a peaceful settlement. Possibly lock-out notices might be postponed or withdrawn, but the mine-owners were perhaps the most obstinate set of employers in the country and were apparently resolved to force a lock-out irrespective of the consequences. The statement concludes with an appeal to the whole Trade Union movement to support the miners.

## WOOLWORKERS STRIKE.

London, July 24th.

The strike of the wool and textile operatives has already begun, the operatives resisting a 5 per cent. reduction in the cost-of-living bonus, which the employers declare is necessary in order to meet foreign competition.

## SOVIET MURDERS.

## EX-PREMIER EXECUTED WITHOUT TRIAL

Paris, July 24th.

The *Matin* reports that on the night of July 2nd eighteen ex-pupils of the Emperor Alexander Lycee at Leningrad were executed without trial. Sixty were deported to the extreme north of Russia or imprisoned.

The executed include Prince Nicholas Galitzine, aged 76, the last Russian Premier, on the ground of the execution of an alleged plot in Paris against the Soviet.

The plot actually consisted, says the paper, of raising subscriptions to relieve ex-pupils of the Lycee, now destitute.

## POLAR ZEPPELIN PLAN.

Moscow, July 24th.

The Norwegian Air Force officer, Capt. Drums, has arrived in Berlin and submitted to a conference of experts plans for a Zeppelin expedition to the North Pole under Nansen in 1927.

The route would be from Murmansk via the North Pole to Alaska or Anadyr, passing unexplored areas of the Arctic Ocean to investigate the possibility of establishing regular Trans-Arctic air communication between Europe and America via Siberia and Japan.

It is estimated that the flight from Murmansk to Anadyr would occupy fifty hours.

## AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING.

MELBOURNE, July 24th.

Anxiety as to the effects of the shipping strike are increasing. Mr. Bruce has urged both sides to strive for an early settlement as it is impossible for the Government to contemplate such a static of things.

## LATEST CABLES.

## FIRE ON THE "KALYAN."

London, July 24th.

A fire which attacked a cargo of egg-pulp and feathers in the No. 1 hold of the P. & O. s.s. *Kalyan* at Tilbury Dock was extinguished after three hours.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

## YORKSHIRE BEATS NORTHANTS.

London, July 23rd.

Playing at Bristol, Gloucester defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 82 runs. Derbyshire batted first and made only 81. Parker taking five wickets for 19 runs and Bennett three for 15. Gloucester then replied with 255, Bloodworth being top scorer with 57. Horley took four wickets for 89 runs. Derby were all out in their second innings for 192. Parker took six wickets for 81 and Bennett four for 89 runs.

Playing at Kettering, Yorkshire had an easy win over Northamptonshire, winning by an innings and 110 runs. Northants batted first and made 107 runs. Yorkshire replying with 259 for four wickets (declared). Oldroyd made 109 and Rhodes 55 runs. In their second innings Northants were dismissed for the woeful total of 42 runs, Macaulay taking six wickets for 19 runs and Kilner four for 21.

## UNION GOVERNMENT'S BILL.

## TO REDUCE TOTAL OF INDIANS.

CAPETOWN, July 23rd.

The Assembly has passed the first reading of a Bill embodying the Government's Asiatic policy and directed towards a very considerable reduction of the Indian population by the application of pressure to supplement the inducements held out to Indians to leave the country.

The bill deals, *inter alia*, with residential and commercial segregation and land ownership. The Minister, Dr. Malan, said, the Bill did not mention Asiatics as a class except where unavoidably necessary. He considered it undesirable to describe the negotiations between the Union and Indian Governments regarding the Indian question. No further stages of the bill will be taken this session.

## FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

## SITUATION GENERALLY BETTER.

PARIS, July 23rd.

A communiqué from Fez says that the enemy were caught under a heavy bombardment by artillery of all calibres in the vicinity of Ainatouha and Ainmatouf. They are in full retreat Northward towards Wergha, with people and herds from many villages.

The French success has considerably improved the district, and the situation generally continues to improve on all fronts.

## GERMAN POLICY.

BERLIN, July 23rd.

After a speech by Herr Stresemann, the Reichstag by 235 votes to 168 approved the Government's foreign policy. There were thirteen abstentions.

## LORD READING GOES BACK.

London, July 23rd.

Lord and Lady Reading have left for India.

## COURTESY.

[BY GEORGIA CAMPBELL.]

Though I have no patience with the embittered elders who are always sneering at the younger generation, I often feel that in at least one respect the youth of to-day is lamentably wanting.

Where is the courtesy that once, if our ancestors do not lie, gave social intercourse such a delicate charm and manners such an exquisite polish? Where is that gracious spirit which once softened the harshness of man to man and lent a sweetness and gentle chivalry to his relations with women?

I find myself asking these questions rather frequently of late. Only yesterday, travelling in a South Kensington omnibus, I saw a party of a dozen small schoolboys, in charge of a master, take possession of the vacant seats; and though women, some of them quite old, subsequently got in, not one of those boys offered to give up his seat, nor did the master suggest that any of them should.

Again to-day, in a tube, I stood for twenty minutes while youths in trousers rather wider than my skirt lounged back and insolently surveyed me. Now, being young and healthy, I have no wish to take any weary or elderly workman's seat; but I do think that of a dozen young men in Oxford trousers there should be one who is not exhausted by manual labour.

Small things, of course, but they are typical of what is going on every day in every train and omnibus in London. The average young man no longer stands back as a matter of course when the train stops or the theatre door opens. He pushes ahead, and, if you contest his passage, thinks nothing of using his elbows. He contradicts women flatly. When a woman enters or leaves a room he merely nods wearily, murmurs a casual greeting or farewell, and settles himself more comfortably on the cushions. He no longer thinks it a privilege if you dance with him. And even when he proposes his bored superciliousness suggests that he is doing you a favour which you would do well to snatch at before he changes his mind.

It is, they say, all a consequence of the new equality of the sexes. Well, equality is a good thing. But we are paying a heavy price for it.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## UNREST IN THE NORTH.

## FENGTIEN GENERAL'S MOVE.

SHANGHAI, July 23rd.

The Fengtien General has closed down the Union of Labour, Commerce and Education, and also the headquarters of the Chinese Seamen's Union and a few organisations of lesser importance. Ten agitators have been arrested.

## CONSUL MEETS COMMISSIONER.

HANKOW, July 23rd.

On the initiative of the Chinese authorities an interview took place this morning between the British Consul-General and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, with a view to calming public opinion and securing a local settlement of the Hankow incident. Other points of a more general character, involving Treaty questions, were simultaneously submitted to Peking. The Commissioner submitted five points for consideration. Points one and two referred to the protection and defence of the Concession. It was agreed in principle that a system of co-operation should be devised between the British and Chinese authorities with a view to the Chinese police and military supplementing the Concession police in the event of serious trouble. Point three referred to the compensation in connection with the Chinese killed and wounded on July 11th. It was reserved. Point four, asking for the removal of Butterfield and Swire's Sikh watchmen from the native city, was reserved. Point five required an assurance that there be no further maltreatment of Chinese by the concession police. The Consul-General expressed his willingness to issue warning notices as to the necessity to refrain from violence, but pointed out that corresponding notices by the Chinese enjoining good behaviour and non-resistance to police authority were desired.

## LATEST CABLES.

## REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

## WORLD'S BANTAM TITLE.

## ROSENBERG STILL CHAMPION.

New York, July 24th.

Charley Rosenberg retained the World's Bantamweight Championship by knocking out Eddie Shea in the fourth round.

## OPPORTUNITIES.

## AS MANY AS EVER THERE WERE.

[BY JOHN BURNETT.]

People sometimes say that there are no opportunities for the younger generation to get on in the world as I have. That's all wrong.

Thus spoke Sir Thomas Lipton on his 75th birthday on May 10th; and his words are worth considering, for there is a general tendency in people to believe that they have been born into a generation which will not give them the same opportunities as the previous generation would have given them.

Nearly everybody imagines that the past was an ideal time and that the present shows signs of decay. We think it, our fathers thought it, their fathers thought it, and so on indefinitely. But that is one of the illusions of life of which one has to rid oneself.

## FICTION OF THE PAST.

If one is always living in the past and bemoaning the present, it is certain that the future won't hold very much for one. And, as a matter of fact, the idea that the past was infinitely superior to the present is mainly a fiction, which we foster for the purpose of excusing our own lack of success.

Memory invariably tends to idealise what has gone before. The unpleasant incidents are forgotten or softened, the pleasant ones seem doubly sweet in remembrance. This is a very good thing, but it ought not to blind us to the fact that the present will one day be the past and that we shall look back upon it and sentimentalise over the "good old times."

There are just as many opportunities to-day as ever there were. If, indeed, there are not many more, and the qualities that enable a man to seize his opportunities and make a success of his life are exactly the same now as they always were.

## CHARACTER WINS.

We may regret the past, we may deplore changing conditions, but the future still waits, as it has always waited, to be conquered by those with energy, brains, imagination, and personality. If you want to be fortunate you have got to knock on Fortune's door. She is a shy person—but a very good judge of character! With rare lapses, she gives her benediction only to those who deserve it.

There are, admittedly, unfortunate people in the world—that is to say people who deserve to succeed and who do not succeed—but there can be no general rule without exceptions, and it would be very foolish to decide beforehand that you are doomed to be one of the exceptions. To abandon the fight before it is well begun is a form of cowardice.

## PO HING FONG DISASTER.

## ENQUIRY RESUMED.

## EVIDENCE OF EYE-WITNESSES.

The enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of the victims of the Po Hing Fong flood disaster, was resumed at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, by Mr. S. R. B. McElderry, sitting as Coroner.

The Jury comprised Captain Thomas Arthur (foreman), Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and Mr. J. O. Sheppard.

Inspector E. A. Vincent, official police photographer, gave evidence as to taking the various photographs submitted in the case.

Mr. A. G. Tickle, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., then submitted his report of the calamity, which was not read.

Sergt. Chesterwoods said that he was walking along Caine Road on the morning of the 17th about 9.35 near the site of the old No. 8 Police Station, when he heard a crack and rumble. He looked round and saw a large matchbox topple over towards Po Hing Fong. Practically at the same time another matchbox close by toppled, stood itself and then slipped to the ground. He ran along Hospital Road and down the steps there. He saw a temporary contractor's doorway out of which several Chinese ran, and he ran down the stairs wondering whether there was anyone in the matchsheds. While he was running down, the stairs the rumbling continued, becoming louder.

The Coroner: What was your idea in running down the steps?—I thought, it was simply a matter of the matchsheds collapsing, and went to see if anyone was there.

Witness said that looking behind him he saw that the steps were covered in debris. A wall in front of him suddenly collapsed. He went down a few more steps and jumped another wall and slid down the debris into the Tai On Terrace. He remained at the place for quite a while, but there were no further slides of importance.

Capt. Arthur: When you were walking along Caine Road did you notice the condition of the road?—There was about two inches of water in Caine Road.

Capt. Arthur: A certain amount of this water was running over the retaining wall?—Yes.

Capt. Arthur: When you heard the rumble and crack did you notice how number one matchbox went over?—It bent over, tried to recover itself, and then toppled down.

Mr. C. W. Jeffries (acting Director of Royal Observatory) then submitted a report of the rainfall for June and July. He said that on July 17th there would not be much difference between the rainfall at Po Hing Fong and the Kowloon Observatory. It was practically the same all over the Colony, with the exception of the Wong Nei Cheong Valley.

The Coroner: Was there any marked direction of the wind on this day?—I am unable to say, wind is very variable.

Capt. Arthur: Would you call this rainfall for June and July abnormal for Hongkong?—Yes. Considering that a similar quantity has only fallen on three occasions previously, 1835, 1891, 1892.

Capt. Arthur: Has this rainfall been exceeded by any other months during the past few years?—On the statement I have submitted you will notice every rainfall of over ten inches in 24 hours.

Capt. Arthur said that the jury would like the rainfall for June and July day by day and witness said that this would be supplied on Monday.

Fung Chuen (Sanitary foreman) said that at 9.10 a.m. on July 17th he was at the disinfecting station below Po Hing Fong when he heard a rumbling and went out to see what was the matter. He found gratings and channels choked with sand, etc. He heard a terrific crash, which lasted about two or three seconds and he saw that torrents of water were washing down from above. The water was rushing through a gap in the wall on Caine Road.

Capt. Arthur: Have you been long at the disinfecting station?—Fourteen years.

Have you ever known such floods before?—This is the second time in the same week. In typhoon weather they had flooding, but not to the same extent.

When the old police station was there did the rain come down just the same?—When the police station was there, there was a passage for the water.

Sanitary Inspector J. Watson, who resides at the disinfecting station, said that about 9.15 a.m., when he was in his dining-room he heard the crash and rushed outside to see what had happened. He saw a cloud of flying dust. Earlier in the morning he had noticed water rushing over into Caine Lane. There was a lot of water but he did not see where it was coming from. Where it was rushing down it was about four inches deep. He attributed this to the fact that coolies were probably on strike and the water pipes were choked.

Inspector Watt said that he was in his quarters in Caine Road on the morning in question when about 9.30 he heard a crash which lasted for two or three seconds. He looked out of the window, and saw clouds of dust. He realized that something had happened and he telephoned to the Central Police Headquarters.

Sergt. E. Carpenter said that he was on the first floor verandah of No. 82, Caine Road at the time. He noticed water coming up through the manhole at the junction of Seymour and Caine Roads. It was springing up to a height of three feet and the manhole covering was lying about two feet from the hole. He looked to see where the water was going and suddenly he saw the North wall gradually sinking. He saw two or three men rushing out from a matchshed on the East. Then the retaining wall on the East gradually fell over. He saw No. 12, Po Hing Fong, gradually sink and the other houses followed it.

The Coroner decided to adjourn the enquiry until 2.15 p.m. on Monday, and accompanied by the jury paid another visit to the scene of the disaster.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin attended the enquiry on behalf of five families involved in the catastrophe (the families of Chau Siu Ki, Chu Seng Sang, Chu Chung How, Wong Pak San and Chiu Yuk Chow).

## WISE WORDS ABOUT FOOD.

## THE "EXPLODED EGG."

FOOD AND THE FAMILY. By V. H. Mottram. (Nisbet, 5s.)

Professor Mottram, who fills so brilliantly the chair of Physiology in the University of London, has written here a wise and witty book which every housewife should read. He disdains facts and extravaganzas. He tells us that eggs are greatly overrated.

Eggs and white fish are food for millionaires. The value of the egg as food is exploded. Milk, however, makes a fine showing.

Those who want to live cheaply may be cheered by the knowledge that the physiologically necessary diet can be obtained for 54d. a day. It consists of 7oz. of fresh herring, 1lb. of oatmeal, and 4oz. of cabbage, a menu which does not sound thrilling.

"Fletcherism," which "consists in chewing one's food so many times that before it is swallowed it has lost all flavour," is treated with gentle humour, and this verdict is pronounced on it:

Carried to extremes it is illogical, unscientific, and dangerous, though there is a medium of truth in the cult.

Gladstone's longevity must, therefore have been due less to his habit of masticating every mouthful 32 times than to his vigorous physique.

## EFFECT OF COLD STORAGE.

The author questions the effect of cold storage on food:

It certainly alters flavour, and most things which have been long stored taste alike. Further, we know that the carnosine content of mutton, and beef falls in cold storage to about a third of its value. If carnosine is so altered, how can we be sure that the beef is not altered in other respects? The most dangerous forms of food, because they act as "growing grounds for the Gaertner microbes," are pork, ham, beef, brown, sausages, meat pies, tinned meat, and various pickled organs. Mutton is rarely implicated.

Mutton is therefore the safest of meats in hot weather, and it is also from the physiological standpoint the cheapest meat, with the single exception of bacon. The value of apples appears to be overrated. "Apples and grapes are disappointing," says Professor Mottram, referring to their contents of "Vitamin C," for which we chiefly look to fruit. Far superior are oranges, lemons, and tomatoes, and vegetables of the cabbage variety.



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## SCOTTISH SPORT.

## FIRST GOOD CRICKET WEEK.

## GOLF AND ATHLETICS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, June 10th.

Real cricket weather was enjoyed in Scotland for the first time this season, and the change was welcome; but the ground was heavy, and favoured the bowlers. Though scoring, as a consequence, was extremely low, yet there were many large aggregates. Forfarshire, Ferguslie, Polce, and West of Scotland each hitting more than 150 runs, a tribute to their enterprising batting under difficult conditions. Notable performances with the ball included the taking of eight wickets for 10 runs by Preston, the Grange professional, a similar number of wickets for 3 runs more by Megson, of Ferguslie, and seven for 17 by the Rev. H. F. T. Heath, the South Australian who was assisting Forfarshire in their Scottish Counties Championship match against Clackmannan County. Clackmannan last season's county champions, were badly beaten by Forfarshire. In every department of the game the winners showed marked superiority. The value of good fielding was exemplified in the match at Monrofield, where Perthshire in a grim struggle got the better of Aberdeenshire by only 23 runs. J. A. Ferguson again played a big part in the North Inch Club's victory, a resolute innings at a critical stage in the game giving the team a winning chance.

## Scottish Counties Championship.

Forfar, 207 for 6; Clackmannan, 43.  
Perth, 124; Aberdeen, 111.

## Western Union.

Polce, 157 for 7; Drumpeppier, 155.  
West, 174; Kilmarnock, 52.  
Uddington, 101 for 8; Ayr, 67.  
Greenock, 103; Kelburne, 77.  
Ferguslie, 181 for 8; Clydesdale, 75.

## Other Matches.

Grange, 138; R.H.S., F.P., 47.  
Edin. Acad., 148 for 2; Stenhouse-  
muir, 57.

Heriotians, 147 for 9; Brunswick 50.  
Ayr, 60; Watsonians, 53.  
Carlton, 130; Glas. Acad., 34.

## Schools Championship.

Fettes, 173; Merchiston, 141 for 6.  
Watson's, 80; Glenalmond, 67.

## SCHOOLS PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS.

Moray Golf Club, Lossiemouth, which gained some notoriety by expelling Mr. Ramsay MacDonald because of his views on the war, this year entertained the Scottish professionals for their championship carnival. Stewart Burns, a stylish twenty-six-year-old golfer, Cruden Bay, won the honour. He is a marvellous putter. Nothing on the greens seemed difficult to him. Put after putt, from about five yards down to seven or eight feet could hardly be called a missable putt, and with the most accurate preparation. He putted about as quickly as George Duncan. After taking in the line at a glance, he soled his club and hit the ball firmly and truly, as if the holding of three yarders was a mere matter, of course, to him. It was refreshingly different from the more familiar study of men and putting-men sagging at the knees, so to speak, before putts that a child might hole with an umbrella handle. T. R. Fernie, Tumberry, was second, and G. E. Smith, Moray, was third.

## ATHLETICS.

E. H. Liddell, the Olympian, competed at the Queen's Park Football Sports in Glasgow; he is expected to leave for mission work in China at the end of this month. Although the champion did not win the special quarter mile, he ran well enough, both in this event and also in the relay race, to suggest that he is approaching his true form. He was unofficially clocked as recording 50.1-3secs. in the quarter mile, and as he slowed down a little approaching the tape he may be taken as travelling a yard or two faster than that time. The effect of Liddell's running for the Edinburgh team in the relay race was reflected by the time returned, 38.4-5secs. this being 1-3sec. better than the previous best over the distance, recorded by the Edinburgh University quartette in 1922.

## BOSWELL AND JOHNSON.

## DOCTORING THE DOCTOR.

Despite the professed fears of Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., there were no broken bones or unseemly scenes at the London School of Economics, Adlych, London, W.C., on May 18th, when Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Edward Shanks debated: "Did Boswell make Johnson?"

Mr. Birrell, who presided, said the subject was one which was likely to kindle animosity, and already he was aflame with passion. Anyhow, whatever might be said that night would not matter very much, for he doubted if anyone would as a result change his already settled opinion on the subject.

Sir Charles Russell repelled the suggestion that Boswell made Johnson, pointing out that the most careful consultation showed that the two men only met on 270 occasions. The real title of "The Life" should be "The Life of Johnson" by Johnson, assisted by Boswell.

## BEST TYPE OF JOHN BULL.

There were other books from which Johnson's life could be built up, said Sir Charles, and mentioned the writings of Hannah More. He added:

I regret to inform you that your chairman confesses to a most outrageous assault on this lady. He took her in 19 half-bound volumes and buried them in the garden of his house by the seaside. And not only that, he is reported to have jumped on them when he had buried them and said, "Out of sight, out of mind." I don't know what there is in the seaside air which makes gentlemen take ladies and bury them in sections in the gardens of their bungalows, but it seems to me, in the

(Continued on next column).

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words of the old song, "That's not the proper way to treat a lady."

Sir Charles agreed with Macaulay that Boswell was the first biographer, but he did not agree with Macaulay that Boswell was a fool. He thought Boswell was a genius possessed of that rare quality reverence and of the bump of hero worship. But the test must surely be—where would Johnson stand if Boswell had not lived? Johnson's unique position in the world was firmly established. He was the literary dictator of England. He was the best type of John Bull.

## INVENTED BY BOSWELL.

Mr. Shanks said he considered that Boswell's life was one of the greatest books in the English language; no book by Johnson himself came anywhere near to it in popular estimation. He contended that Boswell actually invented the character of Johnson.

Boswell was, I think, lucky in one thing. Johnson was the typical Englishman, and the whole of Boswell's life of Johnson was in a sense a panegyric upon the typical Englishman.

Boswell turned himself into a bleating kid and tied himself to a tree that Johnson might be attracted—anyhow, some of the things attributed by Boswell to himself could only be described as bleatings. But these bleatings led Johnson in the way Boswell wanted him to go. That was Boswell's artistry, and by so doing he saw in and created in his "Life" a greater figure than Johnson himself.

Mr. Birrell admonished Mr. Shanks as a brother Scot for describing Johnson as a typical Englishman. "Personally," said Mr. Birrell, "I have never thought sufficiently well of Englishmen to do that." Mr. Shanks had not been able to point to a single thing and say, "There, Johnson could not have said that," as a matter of fact there was nothing anyone could say Johnson could not say. Sir Charles Russell had pointed out that Boswell only met Johnson 270 times. Was that sufficient for any man to give a correct idea of the character of Johnson? Would even a husband venture to give the character of his wife? He had no doubt Boswell very often doctored the doctor. (Laughter.) He was afraid they must go away leaving unsolved the question: what Johnson would be without Boswell.

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## PARIS FASHION NOTES

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,  
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, June 15th.

As usual, the Prix de Diane at Chantilly this year, was one of the most interesting from a fashion point of view of the season. In fact, there was just as much interest shown in the horses as in the wearers of the many beautiful toilettes who paraded the lawns, and photographers divided their time between snapping winners in the racing field and winners in the fashion field. Printed materials appeared to be the prime favorites, for they added their gay splash of colour at every turn. As the day was warm, most of the fair sex present turned out in the flimsiest of these printed chiffons or georgettes or else in equally flimsy lace dresses. Some of the former showed large floral designs carried out in the most vivid and striking of colours. Others were in the most delicate of pastel shades, whilst others still, those favoured mostly by the older set, were in quite dark tones of nigger and navy blue. One of these which attracted widespread attention, was a navy blue frock in alpaca which had come from the atelier of Jeanne Lanvin. It was fitted with a short cape that fell from the right shoulder at an original angle and as the wearer was tall and slight, the effect was most striking.

## THE FAVOURITE COLOUR.

Of all the colours, though, the one which one might reasonably describe as being "the rage" is bois de rose, or rosewood. Everywhere this fascinating colour is to be seen. In chiffon, in floating georgettes as well as in reps and crepe satin, and invariably with a felt or hankook straw hat in the same shade to match. In all materials and carried out in all styles, you will find rosewood these days wherever smart women are gathered together. Usually, a whole ensemble of this colour is carried out as the temptation to start with a deep shade in the hat and work down through the dress, finishing with the stockings in a slightly shade, is irresistible, because the result is so becoming; but there are other effects equally attractive to be obtained with rosewood colouring. One of these is a mixture of rosewood and navy blue, and many are the smart one-piece frocks or three piece suits to be seen of navy blue reps fitted with a vest or empiement of rosewood in pleated chiffon or georgette. When an ensemble of rosewood has been achieved, some one note is often added to provide a contrast that will throw the rest into relief. A large envelope-shaped bag of white lizard skin provided this note for one of the most becoming rosewood toilettes at Chantilly last week. With others, the gloves—an ornament on the hat, or the parasol provided the necessary note of contrast.

## GLOVES.

Writing of gloves reminds me that one of the peculiarities of the fashions as they were demonstrated on this important occasion was the total absence of gloves in most cases. For long enough, it has been permissible to wear short wrist gloves with dresses that had short sleeves, or even none at all; a further dispensation apparently is to be accorded, for most of the smart women at Chantilly, and what is far more important as a fashion guide, most of the mannequins from the fashion houses, went about the lawn completely gloveless. One wonders what the legion of glove-makers in France will have to say about the matter, and if they will retaliate by launching new glove models so wonderful that their fair clients will not be able to resist their appeal.

## HATS.

As to hats, on every occasion, these matched the dress they were worn with; sometimes they were a little darker in tone, but always they fitted into the general scheme of colour harmony. Straw, for once, predominated over both felt and ribbon, and the picture hat over the cloche-fitting types. In fact, it is predicted that large picture hats will quite out the small close-fitting variety this summer and that these will not return until winter and its gusty winds make the wearing of big hats quite impracticable for the army of women who are going about the world with shorn heads, and no hair-pins, therefore, with which to attach them to their head. I noticed many attractive models, some in felt bound with velvet, others in leghorn bound with grosgrain, others again of picot straw. Large shapes in hankook were frequent, also ones in grosgrain to match the organdie frocks, with which they were worn; they were generally shirred onto cords like the models one sees in babies hats, and drawn into the shape of the head by this means, and for trimming relied on long streamers of velvet and bunches of roses. With the exception of these models, all the hats were remarkably simple in the matter of trimming, most of them boasting no more than a strand or two of ribbon wound cleverly round the crown and across the brim and generally hanging down at the side or the back. Where brims turned up in front, a finish was added with a jewelled brooch or ornament stuck through at an angle.

## CHIFFON WRAPS.

Another feature about the fashions at this race meeting was wraps of chiffon or georgette. Nearly every toilette was finished off by a diaphanous coat in one or the other of these transparent materials and invariably this was edged with fur or feathers. As often as not, the fur matched the material in colour, so that one saw rosewood coloured fur at every turn, to match the rosewood coloured coats which it trimmed. As the original of most fancy furs these days is rabbit, the coat of this exotic looking coloured creature is not great, and as it is extremely effective, one is bound to see it figuring on most things this summer. As a trimming to these charming coats, which are naturally destined for effect rather than for use or protection against

(Continued on next Column).



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any chill wind that happened to spring up it is not to be equalled, as its delicate fineness goes so well with the firmness of the material it trims. Most of these coats and wraps were trimmed with bands of fur, although there were many that showed instead floating panels weighted down with scraps of fur cut out in odd shapes and motifs.



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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 24th.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at 2 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.68 29.66 29.65

Temperature ... 86 80 87

Humidity ... 71 80 87

Wind Direction ... SW WSW SW

W. Force ... 2 0 0

Rain ... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 87

Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 80

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 25th to 31st, 1925.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week Days of Month H'kong Standard Time Height H'kong Standard Time Height

Sat. 25 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Sun. 26 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Mon. 27 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Tue. 28 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Wed. 29 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Thur. 30 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Fri. 31 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

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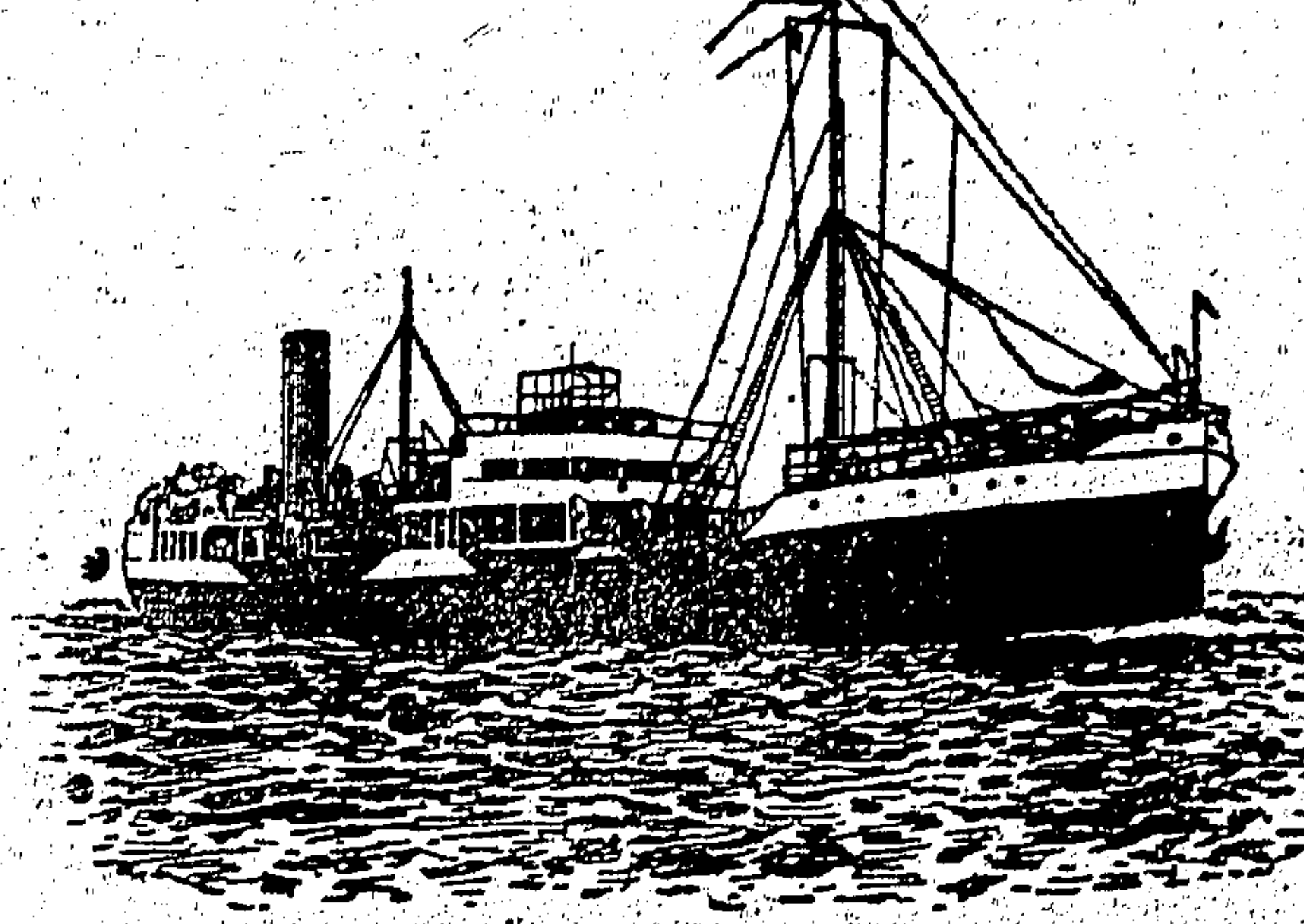
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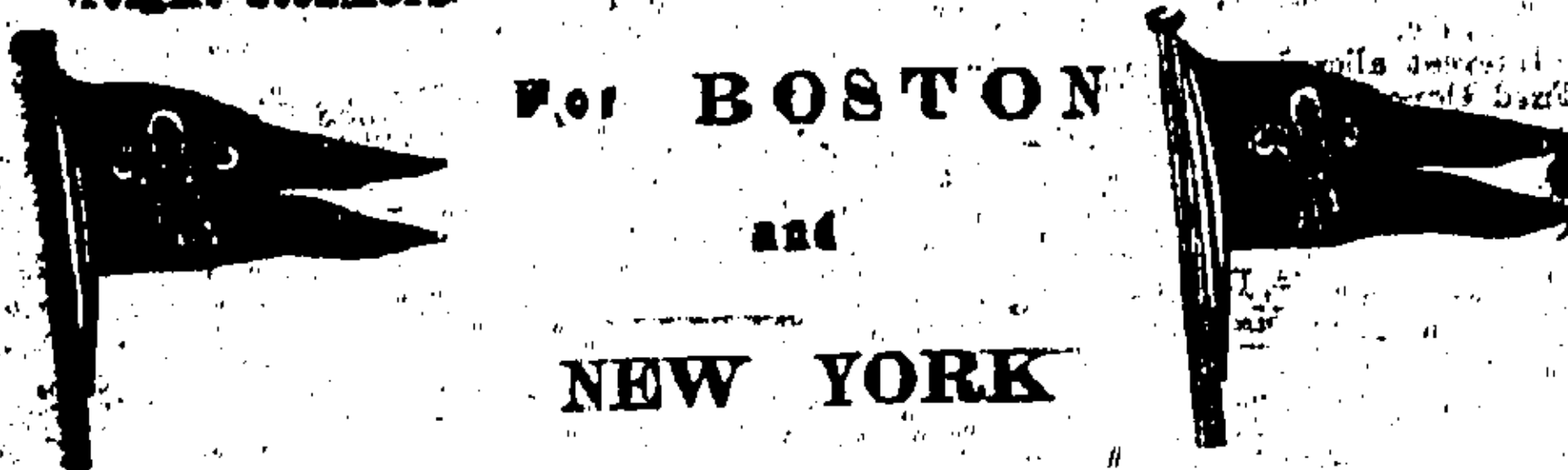
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 For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

**VETARZO REGULATORS.** Sale and Retail.  
 For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.  
 Slight Price 3s. (other remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak St. W., London, W.4. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or make profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by L. M. OAK CHURCH.

**P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORIENT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government).

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th July, Noon	Marseilles & London
"ALICE"	8,373	1st Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SUDAN"	8,398	8th Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London
"KASHGAR"	9,908	8th Aug.	A'werp. & Hull.
"SICILIA"	8,813	20th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	27th Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, Ldon.
"NARKUNDA"	13,227	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KARBER"	9,114	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"KARMALA"	9,133	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SUDAN"	8,398	15th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	8,813	29th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHIVA"	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	8,144	25th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	15th Dec.	Marseilles & London.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

"TAIRA"	7,323	5th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKLIWA"	7,336	14th Aug.	"
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Sept.	"

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,988	2nd Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	"
"TANDA"	6,988	2nd Dec.	"

The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Dool, Goa, Kolambagan, Tavas, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"SICILIA"	8,813	26th July, 4 p.m.	Kobe only
"TAKLIWA"	7,336	26th July	Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	7th Aug.	do.
"TANDA"	6,988	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NARKUNDA"	13,227	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,133	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moj. Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	8,398	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	2nd Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moj. Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	8,144	1st Nov.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,988	7th Nov.	Moj. Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23rd Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	8,398	18th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	18th Dec.	Moj. Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	"

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Passengers for Baggage must declare their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parasols Measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 days previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

P. &amp; O. Building, Cornmarket Road Central, HONGKONG.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAISHING ... A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 21st July, at p.m.

HAISHING ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 20th July, at p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Fengcheng) and return by the same steamer by the "HAISHING," "HAISHING" and "HAISHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$39.00 including Meals while the steamer is in port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR &amp; CO.

(General Managers)

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.****Sailings Temporarily Suspended.**

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Telephone Central 55.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**

CONSIGNEES of CARGO from New Zealand and AUSTRALIAN PORTS are informed that all general Cargo for Hongkong by S.S. "TAIYUAN" has been Discharged at MANILA and Transhipped there at the Risk of the Owners of the Goods to S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" due Hongkong, 23rd JULY, 1925.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong 21st July 1925

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOSTON CASTLE" ... Sails 28th July

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 7th Aug.

M.S. "ESQUILINO" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 25th June

M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Aug.

**ITAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sails 1st September

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED

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SERVICES CONTRACTIONS

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COMPAGNE ...	...	...	...
ANGERS ...	...	...	...
PAUL LECAT ...	...	...	...
AMPOISE ...	...	...	...
ORANTILLY ...	...	...	...
FORBES ...	...	...	...

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES**

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$5.00 ... B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$3.00 ...

Through Tickets to London, and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Train at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "MIN" ... DUNKIRK ... loading for HAVRE ANTWERP

S.S. "MIN" ... DUNKIRK ... LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 20th August.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone Central 740  
 CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.



